YACHTING.

The Cambria and Dauntless Match Race.

An Exciting Beat to the Home Stakebeat-The Run Before the Wind-Light and Bailing Puffs-Fine calling Toward- one Finish

. HE DAUNTLESS THE WINNER.

The third time proved the charm. After two ineffectual altempts to bring the match race of twenty miles to windwird and back between the Cambria and Dauntless to some satisfactory termination the permatent efforts made yesterday proved successful, and ended in the defeat of the British yacht. Unlike the preceding day, when the merits of the Sap-pho and Cambria were put to a thorough test, the weather yesterday was not at all favorable for the display of the seagoing capacities of the contestants. But there were times, nevertheless, during the race when the merits of the yachts were pretty well tried, especially in sailing to windward, and that is perhaps the worst point in the Cambria's sailing. The remarks upon the Sapphe and cambrin race were fully borns out yesterday; for it was evident to all that the fatter sailed fastest to a light top-sail breize. The Cambria is not at all the heavy weather, storm-defying vessel which many were prepared to believe. Since her advent here her best exhibitions have been in comparatively smooth water, rippling with soft and moderate winds. Yesterday's race with the Dauntless was but another proof of this, and, giving the obria every credit, it is proper to state that although defeated on her own ground, as it were, she salled remarkably well. Throughout the day the wind was extremely balling, but the contest towards the close presented some very exciting features. The victory of the Dauntless on such a calm day, considering the allowance of time, was hardly looked for; yet the contest, once commerce d, was kept up at a disadvantage, and concluded as already mentioned. On the preceding ay the Cambria had beaten the Sappho over two minutes in a twenty mile run before the wind. Alger similar circumstances the Dauntiess defeated the Cambria yesterday over four minutes, and on the win't the Cambria did not an i trate success,

> The steamer Seth Low left the foot of Christopher street shortly before eight o'clock and arrived off the club house. Staten Island, where the Cambria and Dauntless were at anchor. There being but a and hambless were at anchor. There being but a very light wind and very poor prospects of a good saling process the original substation, that the race should be completed in five and a half hours, was mutually waived, provided that the wind favored the contest or lended to develop the seasoning capacities of the compeding yachts, But, although this arrangement was made, it will be seen that the saling qualities of the vessels might have had better opportunity for display, and that nearly inrea-tourths of the race was marked by good lack or the part of the Cambria, calms and banning puffs of wind. It was agreed, moreover, that the nearly enrot-forchs of the race was marked by good lack on the pers of the Cambria, calms and banning puris of which. It was agreed, moreover, that the mater should be sailed from the point of the Hook, instead of from the lightship, twenty miles to windward and back. Insemeth as the Cambria had spin her balloon maintopail in her race with the Sapaho on the day previous, a request was made to the Danatiess not to carry her balloon namiop all during the contest. The owner of that vessel accordingly consented to carry her balloon mamiop all during the contest. The owner of that vessel accordingly consented to substitute his small working mantipeal instead. About ten o'clock the Dauntiess get under way and proceeded towards Sandy Book, the Cambria being taken in tow by the Seth Low. There was a that breeze from the northwest, with no encouraging symptoms, however, of its freabening up. The following are the area and tomage of both vessels, viz:— Entered by Tonnave. Area.
>
> James Ashbury. 227.0 2.105
>
> J. G. Bennett, Jr. 253 2.899

Cambra. James Ashbury. 257.0. 2,105
Dauntiess. J. G. Bennett, Jr. 255 2,359
The start was to be selected from a line between the steamer and the budy of the false hook, the time of each yacht to be taken as it passed. The Seth how blow the first winstle at eleven o'clock to prepare, and fly minutes later the second signal announced that the first whistle at eleven o'clock to prepare, and fly minutes later the second signal announced that the first whistle at eleven o'clock to prepare, and fly minutes later the second signal announced that the first hindle of it a replict pace to eacher twenty miles out as a stakeboot. The yacuts went over the line on a flying start as underressed in the line on a flying start as underressed in the second of the second of the second of campless carried her manusal, foresal, and wing and wing the contestants proceeded on their course, the bauntless about two cables length in odvan e. The bauntless about two cables length in odvan e. The bauntless about two cables length in odvan e. The bauntless carried her manusal, foresal, mainguisting vessels maintained the same relative positions for about a quarter of an hour, when the Bauntless, rimaing up her opponent. But the Cambra fenciously came directly in her wake, and by covering her with her cloud of canvas checked her speed a little. The vessels passed as Scoland lightship in the following time and order:—

H. M. S.

Dauntless. 11 36 0
Cambria. 11 37 39
A few minutes after twelve o'clock the breaze
freshened somewhat and and the yachts ran before
the wind at the rate of about seven knots. The
schooner yacht Sappho accompanied the contesschooner yacht Sappho accompanied the contestants, starting almost simulature only with the Cambrile. For about an hour no important alteration took place, but about half-pastone eleoat the Danntless began to widen the gap and finally got over half a mile aheat, a distance which sae pere piblic increased. After a run of over two hours and a half the following edicial time was taken as the yachts rounged.

THE STAKE BOAT.

THE STAKE BOAT,

H. M. S.

Dauniless. 1 13 45

Cambria. 1 13 45

Heading up nourhwest by west the competing vessels tacked towards the Jersey shore on the starbourd tack, and communed in that direction for over an hour. The wind soon after became exceedingly lists, and but little way made by either vessel. The Cambria again hoisted ber jib topsell, which she had a short tame previously taken down, but that he much. The wind towards half-hast two o'dook almost entherly left the Danniless. Not so, however, her more fortunate adversary: for, catching a shart of which, her sails began to fill and ere long size was up on the weather quarter of the Danniless, which now looked as if she was standing atth. The Cambria pointed well towards the highlands and continuod to make good way.

At five minutes pass three P. M. the Cambria went about on the post tack, the Danniless attanding on about a stringle noing early taking any paper and early of the wind, and gradually drop, ed the Danniless oh her lee dancter. Size Coubuct: her course, and, with a blee topsall breeze, guiskly forereached her epopularly, which appeared to be abandoned by the ele acuts. Stall garning, the Cambria way soon far up on the weather how of the Danniless, and as malters now looked, everything augused success for the British craft. Indeed, the honors of the day were fairly within her grady, or 1 sooned impossible that she could be overhanded before the home stakehola was arrived at. At four clock the Cambria, by her etreak of line, was over two miles abad, and appeared to be increasing the distance as she crept sions. But the race had yet to be contested. The Danniless was still far astern on her lee quarter. Shortly after four o'clock her sails, which had favored the Cambria, she shot off at a good rate of speed, which rapidly told upon her opponent. Coming up along the Heghlands shaled a zood whadward position, and but the

#. M. S. 6 29 85 ... 6 43 85 Cambria. 6 43 35
Thus the Dauntiess came in fourteen minutes ahead, and, including the time allowance given the Ganabra, won the race by seven minutes and eightion seconds. The following tables show the actual time made by each vessel and the corrected time

GENERAL LEE.

The Lee Memorial Services in Lexington—The Remains Lying in State—Resolutions of Washington College Pacutey.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 14, 1870. Everything about Lexington indicates a house of mourning. To-day, as upon the two previous days, all the business houses were closed and mechanics and artisaus have ceased to work and a deep gloom pervades the whole community. Memorial services were held yesterday and this morning in the College chapel and were largely attended. Rev. Dr. Pendle-ton, General Lee's old chief of artillery, was so moved in conducting the services that it was with great difficulty he could proceed. The remains of General Les were conveyed from his residence to the College chapel, the following being the order of the

procession:

ESCORT OF HONOR,
consisting of officers and soldiers of the late Confederate arms, the chaplain and other clergy, pall boarers, with the body.

"OLD GRAY."

the war horse, that carried the General through all his campaigns in the late war.

The trustees and faculty of Washington College, the students of Washington College, visitors, officers and cadets, Missons and Odd Fellows, citizens.

The pall bearers were—Judge F. Anderson, David F. Moore, senlor trustees of Washington College; ex-lovernor John E. Lotcher, Colonel M. F. Maory, for the Virginia Mistary institute; Colone W. Preston Johnston, Randolph Tucker, professors of Washington Colloge; W. A. L. Frather, Edmund L. Clarke, students of Virginiam ton College; Captain J. C. Boneie, Captain J. P. Moore, soldiers in the late Confederate Stales army; W. G. White and J. G. Steele, citizens of Lexington.

States army: W. G. While and J. G. Steele, citizens of Lexington.

The remains lie in state in the College chapet, where they will remain until interment to-morrow at twelve o'clock M. They are visited by thousands of the greef stricken people.

The ladges of Lexington o'almed it as their privilege to drape in mearning the College chapet, which desired here built and beneats which he is to be bursed. They will also drape the mearning the College faculty, of which he was a devont member.

Meaning have been held by the College faculty, the stantents and the siveral literary societies, and also by the officers and soldlers of the late Confedering army resident as Lexington and by the critizens of textington in the side of the misses. Touching resolutions have been adopted to give expression to the universal sense of sofrow.

sense of sorrow.

The faculty of Washington College, after an appropriate preamble receiving the principal events in the life of General fee, and commemorating his eminent character and services, adopted the follow-

Ingresolutions:—

Resolved, That in the midst of the deep calamity which has befailen us in the death of our beloval president, we the faculty of Washington College, esperience a profound pleasure and pride in recognizing the last that the fame of come rat Lee, while it beings to the whole country, as, it is an especial sense, the heritage of Washington College, and that it is our duty, as it is our privile to where this precious boases don shall be acknowledged and his name profesy held in grateful runembrance by the bodge for all future time.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Board of Visitors, and propose measures and plans for the exection of a suitable modulement and further, to consider and recommend after the resolution which his runalist are to be interred; and, further, to consider and recommend after the propriate in the College.

Resolved, That it caused committees be requested jointly to make arrangements for the delivery of a callegy on the life and character of General Lee, in the College, they in the

Residues, that the said committees he requested jointly to make arreignments for the dolvery of a collect on the life and character of General Lee, in that College chapet, on the ligh day of January, 1171, being the text antiversary of his birthday; and we also express the wish that this antiversary, like the off-thicky of washington, shall be hereafter always celebrated in Washington College, and the proposition of the subject of some control of the control of the subject of the control of the c

both of whom equally by singular good fortune is callied to be associated in its fature bisroy.

General Lee remarked, two years ago, to General Pendleton, that he did not expect to live longer than two years more. The evening he was taken sick he was unusually origin and cheerful. The remote reason of General Lee's d ath was the long continuates of depressing moral causes, commencing with the weighty responsibilities and anxieties during the last lear of the war and the effect which the overthrow of the cause he loved, and the condition of the South since, has had upon him. He bove all with calm exterior and devoted himself to the duty of the nour, but the fibres of his great heart were at last broken and the vitual spark fied. The proximate cause of his death was mental and paysical fatigue producing venous congestion of the brain which gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death.

General Lee's Remains to be Interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. RICHMOND, Oct. 14, 1870.

A message has been received here by Mr. A. M. Kelley, chairman of the committee of the House of Delegates, to the effect that the family of General Lee would not be averse to the burial of his remains in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, on the section belonging to the State. The committee of the House, therefore, left the city this morning for Lexington. These facts were announced to the Legislature this morning, and that body adjurated over until Treaday next. It is now believed that the body of General Lee will reach here on Monday.

Honors to the Dead in Charleston CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1879.

The death of General Lee caused profound sorrow here. The beds were tolled yesterday and flags were half-masted on the shipping and throughout the city. The Chamber of Commerce met this merning and took appropriate action. A public meeting of the citizens will be held to-morrow moon. Business will probably be suspended during the day.

Post Mortanry Honors to Lee in New Orleans. New Obligans, Oct. 14, 1870. Business is suspended and the houses throughout

the city draped in mourning in honor of General Lee.

Honors to the Membey of General Lee in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14, 1870. The Mayor of Savannah has issued a proclamation causing to-morrow to be observed with fitting demonstrations in honor of the memory of General B. E. Lee. All business will be suspended, all the bells of the city will be folled at intervals of afteen minutes and a meeting of the citizens will be held at tweive o'clock, noon. The City Exchange and public offices will be draped in mourning and services will be held in the various caurelies of the city.

The Lee Obsequies in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Oct. 14, 1870. Extensive preparations are going on for the obsequies of General R. E. Lee to-morrow. The Legislature of Georgia, the judictary and everybody, without distinction of party, will take part.

Augusta in Mourning for General Lee.

Augusta, Oct. 14, 1870.
Nearly all the business houses in this city were draped in mearning to-day out of respect to the memory of General fice. The belfa were tolled and business was in a great measure suspended.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The annual festival commemorative of the discovery of America was celebrated vesterday, by the Italians of this city, at Sulzer's East River Park The Italian societies under whose auspices the celebration took place, after parading through some of the principal streets, proceeded to the foot of Peck slip, whence they were conveyed by a stramboat to the Park. During the morning the memoers of one of the societies exhibited their marksmanship, while during the afternoon and until nine o'cleck in the evening all present displayed their proficiency in the erpsichorean art. The Park was tastefully decoterpsichorean art. The Park was tastefully decorated with the Italian and American flage, and
about the partition were numerous banners, severally
inscribed with Unione and Fratelianza Italiana,
Colombo, Galleo, Danie, Petrarea, Rafficio, Marchiaveill, Beccacle, Fasso, Marco Polo, Leonardo da Vinel,
&c. The attendance was not very numerous in
comparison with some of the great files held by
various civic societies on these grounds, but the exhiot on the part of the Italian community in New
York was highly creditable and flattering. The lestival was originally intended to have been held on
Wednesday last, the anniversary of the landing of
Columbus, but was postponed in consequence of the
rain storm of that day.

A VITRIOL ACCIDENT.

(From the New Orleans Republican, Oct. 8.)

The new ship Austria arrived here from Boston en the 24th of September, and, though it was not reported at the time of her strival, it appears that on the passage out a heavy sea struck the ship, and of ninety-eight carboys of viriol on deck all but one were broken. The capitaln of the ship was badly burned by the viriol, from his kneez down and is still suffering severely from the effects of the disaster. The vitrol was consigned to Mr. Waterman, the soils manufacturer, of this city. Under the decks the ship had a large and valuable carge of assorted merchandise, and an examination of the cargo discloses the fact that it has been damaged to the estimated amount of \$61,000, the vitrol having penetrated through the decks. A large quantity of lish between deeks is in a horrible condition, and, of coarse, ruined. We do not learn that the huil of the Austria sasteined much dinamage, but her spare rigging is spoiled. Negotiations have been progressing between the consignees and the underwriters, and it is understood that the latter do not consider that they insured against vitrol as one of the ordinary dangers of the Sea, and they will, therefore, decline to pay the losses. The ship and cargo are now in charge of the Port Warden.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Facts, Incidents, Anecdotes and Personalia.

The Crown Princess of Denmark, daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway, and consort of Prince Prederic of Denmark, gave birth to a sen on Tuesday

Since the occupation of Rome by the royal troops the Well known clerical papers, the Giornale di Roma and Osservatore Romano, have ceased to ap-

A proclamation by the German authorities in Alsece and German Lorraine announces that the arrangements for elementary education hitherto existing will be continued, except that the academies at Strasbourg and Nancy will cease to appoint inspec-

tors. From a German report it appears that no less than 162 mitrallicuses have passed into the possess'on of the Germans. This leaves no more than forty-two in the hends of the original owners and inventors. of other field and forcess guns 600 have been taken. In this high figure those found in Stra bourg are not included. The number of standards, or rather cagles, captured is fifty-six.
MUTINY AMONG THE FRANC-TIBEURS.

The Dally Telegraph correspondent, writing from The Daily Telegraph correspondent, writing from Tours, describes a mutinous outbreak in that city:—
After the men had received biliets on the minable insist he officers came to the frotel de l'Univers in a body, and about eight o'clock in the evening sat down to dimer. Soon afterwards the loud sound of angry voic's was heard at the archway of the hotel; and, on going out, I found a large-rowd, in the midst of which a number of anned frame gestionation. One dail, deree follow—his face pale with rage—was explaining that the men had not been able to put off their shoes or their coules for five days; that when they went to the houses on which he were bilisted the people would now receive them or give them any food. The crowd waxed larger, the number of the Franciscus increased, and the din became destending, until at last a deputation waised in at the galoway, and, entering the room in which the officers were dming, stated their grievances. The men threatened that if the officers do not anot anot any their demands they would receive in a total fire officers. and, entering the room in which the officers were dming, stated their grievances. The mea threatened that if the officers did not at once sails() their demands they would resolt in a body. The reply of the officers so energed the men that when the depart of the officers so energed the men that when the depart of the officers so energed the men that when the depart of the officers so energed the men to officer and the street the leaders of the mutiny frantically shouted **A to gare **P! and began to move of towards the railway station. By this time an officer had appeared and was trying to reduce the men to order, and he threatened to shoot any man who should discosey. But he was shouled down, hustled, cuffed, diven back, until every moment it seemed as if blood vere about to flow. Then, and indescribable noise and confusion, the men decared that they would compet the on-cers to do their duty, and headed by a short, determined France-treur, who told his comractes to follow, they pushed aside the crowd and again made for the gateway to enter the on-cers' room. For a moment it seemed as if the archway were to be the scane of a deady fight. The officers held a revolver in his hand, and made a despetace effort to keep back the men; but they setzed him by the shoulders, cuffed him, drove him back, and, gripping him by the collar, stonked in the crowd, and the battle began. Rushing into the hotel, and up to a window about twenty feet above the heads of the combatants, we heard a dealening roar of savage voices, saw the swift gleam of steel, and saw a wild crowd fighting and surging towards the gateway. Three were deliberately seen to load their this sepots, and there was a loud demand for the blood of the captain who fired the pistol. Had he gone out he would certainly have been shot. In their rage against the whole body of officers, and their wild engerness to kill that captain, they battered at the door with their rides, and tried to drive in the gates. Some gendarmes and a body of solders rushed up and plunged into

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies have resolved that the entire frontier be absolutely closed against all quadrupeds and vehicles and all merchandise which can possibly introduce the cattle plague infection. Troops are to be quartered in all irontier villages, with instructions to cause all raral traveliers to be disinfected by fungation before passing inward—not even ambulance trains to be allowed to

Marseilles from the Levant and the Black Sea, the whole of which are stored in warehouse; but the whole is which are stored in warehouse; but the weekly return of the quantities in warehouse has ceased to be-colliciaty published. A vast accumula-tion of Ericial and Ecitan goods, intended for the Spanish and itanan ports, is stated to have taken place during the hast fortaight, owing to the im-possibility of moving them under existing circum-stances.

Herr Delbruck is reported to have concluded his negotiations at Munich for the closer union of Pavaria with North Germany. Alsace-Lorratne is to be placed, as a German federal province, under the immediate administration of federal authorities, and win be represented in the German Parliament by a commission. The inhabitants will not for the present be subject to the mintary burdens borne by the remainder of Germany.

The Roman Catholics at Munich are circulating a document in which they protest that they will not accept the decrees as to Papal infallibility which were illegally adopted in Rome on the 18th of July; that they will remain true to the old fath in which their fathers lived and died, and on that account will meet with active and passive opposition every attempt to force on them a new doctrine or to drive them out of the Charlet of Romo.

The North German Correspondent says that since

the beginning of the campaign-that is, in less than two months-the French have lost, exclusive of the killed and wounded left in their own hands, one marshal, 39 generals, 3,250 officers, 104,750 men (besides 14,050 wounded taken in Sedan, 19,380 horses, 56 engice (at least, 192 mirallieness, 600 field pieces and fortress guns, upwards of 400 boats, several pontoon bridges, magazines, railway trans, as well as immense quantities of weapons, munitions, clothing, forage and provisions.

THE SMART OF DEPENT A correspondent relates that upon the arrival of a number of French officers at Courcelles-all of whom wore their swords, and who were on their way across the frontier on parole—a Prussian officer received instructions to take their swords from them. Upon his delivering his message a French colonel flew into a desperate rage, and, drawing his sword from its scalbard, threw it upon the floor, at the officer's feet, excitating, "On ne noustaissera pas la chemise." The Prussian efficer, with coolness, replied, "Monsiear, in our service it is the day of an officer to obey orders; I have obeyen mine, and you fisselt me by throwing your sword at my feet." Then turning to a French general—also a prisoner—he tequested fint to order the offeer to pick up his sword and hand it to him, which was eventually done. The general then exposibilities with the order upon the apparent injustee of the proceeding, stating that it was carriedy a breach or the conditions of surrender made after the battle. wore their swords, and who were on their way

THE MENAGING ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA. The Times remarks that "had Russla ever contemplated a movement either against Berlin or Constantinople, she must now pargeive that the opportunity is lost, for it is now too late to save France, at least from unior exhaustion, and too late to rely on the commeance of Prussia in an attack upon Turkey; since trassia has attained her object, and is pericedy safe on her western frontier, she has fan is gerieedy safe on her western frontier, she has fan issure to attend to her western interests. It is a grave error, we think to believe that any German Power can ever be indifferent to the fate of Torkey. Were Russia at this moment to fall back upon her uspirations of 1823 or 1953, she could scarcety fail to meet Austria on her path, backed at he great distance by Prussia, at the head of Germany. Nor could the fact that nearly a mishon German combutats are at this moment beyond the Enline favor Russia's plans to any extent; for Austria has her hands free, and in a war for the Danube she could reckon on the hearty support of the Mazyars and of their dependent nationalities. She could stand her ground single handed so long as she could make sure of German mentrality; nor would it be long before the intimate connection of their mutual interests would procure her German assistance." tunity is lost, for it is now too late to save France,

The idea is gaining ground in Austria and several. other countries concerned in the matter that Rossia is about to settle the long-vexed Eastern question in is about to settle the long-vexed Eastern question in a very summary manner. The Roumanian journal Pays Roomani, calls for the immediate convocation of the Chambers, having heard that a secret understanding exists between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, according to which Russis will be allowed to pounce upon Tarkey, and that a preliminary movement is expected in Servia. The Pesta papers have already spoken in similar terms, one of them prophesying that Servia will be united in a joint kingdom with Bosnia and the Herzegovins. The Exchange Gazette of St. Petersburg mentions these rumors in its number for September 21, but without comment.

A quantity of small-bore Berdan breech-loaders are expected at St. Petersburg from Birmingham cays a Berlin telegram to the Times. Orders have been given by the Russian government to distribute among the army 276 hospital carriages, 134 apotte-carles vans and 765 new fron pontoons. Regimental sociaties have been formed for victualing officers in war.

The Manager of the Moscow-Kursk Railway-the line along which a rumor lately stated that fourteen an indefinite period—has written to the Mescow Gazette to say hat more of the officials connected with the line know anything about such a projected despatch of troops. It is stated, however, on the

to decide about the construction of new fortifications on the southwest side of the city.

The Cazette de la Bourse of St. Petersburg says:—
The only power which has yet been forced to
recognize the prepondersnee of Prussian Germany
is Russia. Alliance with Italy and Austria would
place Germany in a position more favorable with
regard to Russia, for Germany would have grateful
Italy, and perhaps Spain also, if she should enthrone
the Hohenzollern at Madrid, to guarantee her frontiers on the side of France, and Austria to cover her
southeastera frontier. She could then dispose freely
of all her forces, which would not be slow to paratyze Russia and oblige her to follow in the wake of
Prussia in all European affairs, or to confront an
Austro-Hungarian coalition. In presence of such
an eventuality the Gazette de la Burse concludes
that the conduct of Russia may be clearly traced—
"She ought from to-day to provide against such a
possible inture, in order to prevent by opportune
action an impending struggie."

The Birmingham(England) Gazette says:—
In our town we hear of several extensive orders

In our town we hear of soveral extensive orders for arms for Russia, and yesterday, at the police office, two working in it holt trade wore charged with violating their contract with their present employer by binding themselves to go to St. Petersburg to work for a certain torm under the superintendence of Russian agents.

RUSSIA AND TURKBY. The Journal de St. Petersbourg denies the alleged ourchase of au iron-clad from the United States, as well as the rumor of a concentration of troops to well as the rulner of a concentration of troops in the southwest and the assertion that General Igna-ties had been summoned from Constantinople to St. Petersoury in consequence of complications taying arisen between Russia and Turkey. Russia, it adus, has throughout faithfully pursued a policy of peace and pradence.

The PORTH AND THE EASTERN CHURCH.

The Moscow Gazette asserts that the Porte is just now greatly embarrassed by the line taken by the Patriarch of Constantinople, Gregory VI., in refe Patriarch of Constantinople, Gregory VI., in reference to a question concerning the Eastern Church. The Patriarch wishes to call a general council "for the Fettlement of the Enigarian Church question," and he threatens to resign in case he is not allowed to do so. His resignation would be certain to give rise to considerable agitation among the Christian subjects of the Porte; but, on the other hand, the council would be a cause of serious annoyance to the Turkish government. So the Gazette thinks that the Patriarch's resignation will be accepted.

FRENCH IMPERIAL FINANCE.

We are promised by the French provisional government, whose interest it is to heap obloquy on the Emperor, startling revelations as to the travegances" of the imperial court. In anticipation of these we note a few facts from the fluanci report of Mr. West, her British Majestyls Secretary of Embassy, conveying their own significance. It is simply a review of French finance from 1533 to 1500, The civil list of the Emperor was set down at £1,000,000; under Louis Philippe it was £480,000. The grants to the minces and princesses of the imperial family were £60,000 a year; the Orienas family look £52,000. In the item for the Ministry of State, which amounted to £768,212 in 1853 and £50,003 in 1860, were included the expenses incurred for the funerals of exministers; for the baptism of the Prince Imperial, which cost £19,860; reiter to the wounded in 1958, Te Daums for the Italian victories, the statue of Marshal Ney, the tomb of Napoleon I, and other expenditures. The Secret Service money in the Foreign Onice amounted to £22,000; in 1855 it was £49,000. A stan of £7,165 was expended in the acquisition of the tomb at St. Heiena, and a subvention of \$4,800 accorded to Abd-et-Kader. Distinctions were somewhat costly to France, as in 1860 not less than £400,000 was given as supplementary to the Legion of Honor, the same item in 1853 having amounted to not more than £34,000. Of course the amount stipulated as secret servicemoney does not represent the entire amount at the disposal of the Emperor, as there remain the sums paid for exemption from the conscription, which seem clastic, and through the complexity of the system, practically beyond the power of calculation.

THE SWISS DELEGATES IN STRASBOURG. The capitulation of Strasbourg gives an interest to the report of Swiss delegates who were allowed to visit the town a few days before that event and who evidently saw that its surrender was imminent. Their report says:-

Their report says:—

The list of persons who had left the place contained 1,477 names and was divided into three categories. By far the most numerous class consisted of persons who could previous subsistence for themselves, the second of those with limited means, the third of the needy who relied entirely on assistance. The safe conducts of these categories are distinguished by being of a white, blue or red color. Of special interest were the expressions of General Urich on the present situation. Silent as he was on our first visit he now spoke out spontaneously and said, "It was impossible the thing could last long; the end must soon come." He remarked that he was speaking quite frankly and without reseve. Whether he had in his mind the condition of the fortress or that of France we cannot decide. He added, "I have made many a campaign; I have been in the Crimea, but I have nowhere met with anything so frightful as the." At the Major's house we found the Municipal Council, helding an excited sitting. The question under consideration was the sending a deputation to Paris, in order to describe the condition had now to be chosen. The delegates speak very gratefully of the humanly and consideration which they met with in the German camp.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

Eleven Americans Play on English Eleven on Equal Terms at the English National Game-Result of the First Day's Play-The Americans at the Wickets-Brilliant Display PRILADELPHIA Oct 14 1870

Since the All-England Eleven, in the course of their transatiantic tour, visited Philadelphia two vears ago, no such interesting event has occurred in the cricketing world as the international match at cricket between eleven Americans and an equal number of Englishmen, which commenced today on the ground of the Young America Club, at Germantown.

The American players are all members of the famous Young America Club, which is composed solely of Americans, who seem to play the English game of cricket-at which they certainly excel-in proference to their own national game. This club lays claim to the proud title of champions of the United States, and the players in this match are the crême de la crême of the club. Conspicuous among the eleven are no fewer than five prothers, named Newhall, all of whom are excellent players, and one of them acts as captain of the team.

On the other side, the English eleven has been se-

tected from the principal clubs in the country and

comprises six professional cricketers of note the others being gentlemen players, all of whom have again and again won laurels in the cricket field. Six of the Englishmen half from the Empire City. The Indice of the clubs represented are New York, St. George, Philadelphia, Manhattan, Willow and Germaniown, and Mr. Restain, of the latter club, was captain of this area. It is doubtful if a stronger team than it could be produced in this ceuntry, and the Americans, should success crown their placky clions, will well deserve to be termed lavinchile. Play commensed at 11th this afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired the deliciously cool air and sumstains combined making one of the finest automnal days of this season. Those who have observed only the meague attendance at cricket matches in New York can have no idea how differently the game is regarded by Philadelphians. On the present occasion the diffe of the neighborhood as embled on the ground in great numbers, and the roads in the vicinity were completely blocked up by the carrages of the speciators. From the partition a large party of eleganty dressed ladies watched the progress of the game all day with iniciase interest.

The cricket field is located in a picturesque and others being gentlemen players, all of whom have

terest.

The cricket field is located in a picturesque and wooded valley near the Wayne station, and there was a concourse of several mousand specialors, who engerly noticed every stage of the game and

was a concourse of several mousand speciators, who engerly noticed every stage of the game and bestowed very generous applause wheneversuperior play was exhibited by either side.

The Americans gathed the toss, and chose to take the first inning, sending in Harry Newall and Bussier as their first representatives. Meintyre and Norley bowled in behalf of the Englishmen. Soon after the play began Bussier was run out by a sharp piece of fielding while trying to stent a double run. George Newhall then joined his brother and played well for twelve runs, when he was well bowled by Rogerson, who had taken the ball at McIntyre's end. Next came J. Large, and he earned ten by excellent play, when he was disposed of by Harricaves, who caught him sharply at wickets. Another of the brothers Newhall—Camile—took the vacant bat, but the second ball he got from McIntyre, who had resumed bowling, he played right into that gentleman's hand, and had to retire without scoring. The stand of the inning was made when the fourth brother Newhall Daniel, who was next man, appeared at the wicket.

Below will be found the score of the game so far as it went yesterday.

First language

First language

First language

First language

Altericaves

First language

Altericaves

First language

Baltericaves

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*

D. Newall, c. Carpenter, b. Nortey.

Nortey.

W. B. Johns, b. Mclotyre.

R. Nowhall, not out.

Stocker, b. Mcintyre.

Hatter, c. Hargreaves, b.

McInyre. WASHINGTON.

The Ohie Election-The Manner in Which General Schenck Was Defeated-The Government in a Quandary-The Lee Estate at Arlington.

Administration in a Quandary-Con-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1870.

gressman Jenekes' Patent Law Blunder. Since the expose of Mr. Congressman Jenekes' fa-tous new Patent law blunder he has been striving very hard to good-pook the whole matter as a very small thing, which can have no serious effects upon the administration of the country. He has gone to some pains to make public a statement detending his action and sustaining the bill as all right, notwithstanding the newspaper strictures and legal condemnations far and wide. Increased interest is being feit in this matter now, from the fact that a case has been raised before Commissioner Williams, in your city, involving the construction and interpretation of the law. The case referred to is that of John Miller, formerly a clerk in the Sub-Treasury at New York, who was under examination charged with forging a check on the Sub-Treasury. The counsel for the accused contended that no offence had been committed, as the statute organizing the Sub-Treasury had been repealed by the new patent law before the commission of the alleged forgery, and, there being no legal Sub-freasury, there could be no Sub-Treasury checks to be forged. This brings the whole subject to a test more speedily than was anticipated, and confirms the grave predictions made by your correspondent from this point weeks ago. It is believed that the Attorney General will issue instructions to the District Attorney in New York to hold the offender, in any event, in federal custody until such time as a proper examination of the matter may be made. Now, this is to be done providing Commissioner Williams should conclude to discharge the prisoner, so far as his own jurisdiction over the subject is concerned. The point raised by Assistant District Attorney Purdy, that whether the Sub-Treasury law was repealed or not Mr. White, the cashier, was an agent of the United States, performing duties that had been recognized by custom and usage as such agent, is considered a good one, that can be fairly sustained by the courts. of the point is awaited with great interest.

General Lee's Estate at Arlington. The death of General Lee has brought into discussion the subject of the government's possession of the Arlington estate, opposite this city, formerly the property and residence of General Lec. and which, it has been supposed, was held by the United States under the provisions of the confiscation laws. In this connection the Econony Star, of this city,

States under the provisions of the confiscation laws. In this connection the Economy Star, of this city, to-day publishes the following:—

It is supposed by many that the government holds possession of Arington by reason of the Connacation act, and according to the provisions of that law the title can only be vosted in the government during the life of the party who engaged in the rebollion. Hence it is said that Arrington now reverts to the heirs of General Lee. Such is not the case, however, as the property is not head under the Confiscation act, not having belonged to General Lee. At the death of Mr. Gushs a the interest in it was bequeathed to Mrs. Lee, his daughter, and at her death it was to be his grandsons, clustus and fitt. Huga Lee. The taxes upon the property having accumulated during the rebellion it was said therefor, and parchased by the government. Thus, it will be seen, it is held by virtue of a tax title. Subsequently efforts were made to redeem it by paying the amount of taxes; but, so far, have been unsuccastul, and the fitte is still vested in the government by virtue of the tax sale alluded to. As the Arington estate has now been converted into a great national cemetery and is filled with the lones of those who fell in the war of the rebellion, it cannot well be used for any other purpose, and its possession could hardly be desirable to the Lee family.

Bestruction of Counterfeit Bank Note Plates. The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of Acting Comptroller Knox, Assistant Solicitor Robinson and Messrs, Moore and Hammond, of the Treasury Department, to-day witnessed the destruction at the Navy Yard of a large number of plates and other material captured from counterfeiters, and which had been used by them in counterfeiting money and stamps; also the plates, dies, &c., of the fifty cent fractional currency note of the fourth issue, first series. The committee, at the same time, witnessed the destruction in the same manner of the face and back plates, dies, bed pieces, rolls, &c., of the five dollar notes of forty-nine national banks which have falled or given notice of Equidation, which plates were engraved by the Continental Bank Company. The amount of steel plate dies, rolls, &c., melted in the presence of the committee was between three and The Defaulting Navel Paymasters.

A Western paper lately attacked, very severely, the Navy Department for failure to prosecute de faulting navy paymasters, whose operations, within a tew years, are said to have cost the government upwards of two millions of dollars. An investigation as to where the responsibility should really rest develops the fact that the Navy Department is not sible. It has never been the duty of the nava solicitor to look after the cases of delinquent paymasters. Under the act of Congress creating the Department of Justice the Naval Solicitor has to perform only such duties as may be assigned to him by the Attorney General. Refere that not took effect the Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate, as the Naval Solicitor was then called, performed only such duties as were assigned him by the Secretary of the Navy. He had no offcial knowledge of any matter which was not offcially referred to him by the Secretary. Never was he guilty of any delay or negligence in the performance of his duty and examining and reporting upon the law and the facts in all cases submitted to his charge. The Naval Solicitor has never had any official connec tion with the conduct or accounts of naval paymasters, who report to the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Clothing and to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Whenever it appears that a paymaster is delinquent it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to institute proceedings against him and the sureties on his official bond. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the Naval Solicitor has or had

Extension of Cesian Patents.

any connection with the matter.

There are pending in the Patent Office a number of cases of applications for the extension of design parents. A serious doubt has arisen as to whether, in the present state of the law, the Patent Office has the power to grant extensions in such cases. Previous to July 2, 1861, design patents could be granted for no longer time than seven years, but the more recent statute has provided that such patents may be granted for the term of three, years and six months, or for seven years, or fourteen years. There are now two classes of applicants for such extensions-First, those who had taken design patents previo s to July 2, 1861, and, second, those who had taken design patents since that time for periods of less than fourteen years. The section of the law under which the first class of such applications are made is as follows:-

That patentees of designs issued prior to March 2. tive paterns for the term of seven years, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are pro-vided for the extension of patents for inventious or discoveries issued prior to the second day of March,

As seven years have already passed since March 2, 1861, it is clear that no design patents issued before that date can now be extended, and as the present Patent law makes no provision for the extension of patents for inventions granted stace March 2, 1861, and the Patent law declares that all regulations and provisions which apply to the obtaining of the protection of patents for inventions and discoveries shall apply for patents for designs, it is believed that the second class, viz., those who have taken design patents for three and a half and seven years, are also barred from any right to an extension of their patents.

Relies of the Revolution-Contenaring Pen-

has a son eighty-seven years old; Hannah Andrew, Lowell Centre, Me., 101 years; Rebocca Page, Koene, N. Y., 100 years; Mehitable Pitcher, Suffield, Conn., 102 years; Mary C. Troub, Corydon, Ind., 104 years; Nuncy Henderson, Lawrenceburg Ky., 100 years; A. Grass, Amber t, N. H., 100 years. Many of these were the second wives of the Revolutionary veteraes, who had lost their aponee during the time that tried men's souls. Most of them were born in the year 1770, just a century ago, and became marriageable within a few years after the close of the Revolutionary struggle.

close of the Revolutionary struggle.

The Ohio Election—General Schenck Defeated by Fraud.

Mr. J. M. McGrow, Chief Clerk of the Sixth Auditor of the Post Office Department, has just returned to his post after an absence in the Ohio State canvass. He reports that upon a fair count of the vote Genner reports that upon a fair count of the vote General Schenck is undoubtedly elected. The demeratic inspectors of Liberty township, in General Schenck's district, in defiance of the election law, excluded the votes of six hundred soldiers, at the Soldiers' Home there, who wished to vote for Schenck. A contest will develop the fraudulent means by which General Schenck's competitor re ceived an apparent majority.

A Su cess al Contidence Operator A sensation was created acre to-day by the development of some rich operations of a smart fellow passing under the name of Franklin P. Horner, Jr., son of the well anown Internal Revenue Assessor of your city. The fellow, it seems, sold the hotel keepers, landladies, tailors, shoemakers and trades peo ple generally to a pretty considerable extent, on the strength of his supposed wealthy parient, and even ingratuated himself into the affections of a noted Washington belle. In an attempt to obtain an extra pair of boots and two new suits or clothes his tricks were exploded, and ever since he has been invisible. Mr. Assessor Franklin, having been telegraphed te for information as to whether or not the scamp was his son, answered to-day in the negative.

An Important Railroad Suit. General N. P. Banks, Andrew Hunter and Charles J. Fankher are at Martinsburg, West Va., ready to argue the motion to dissolve the injunction brought by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to restrain the Harper's Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company from taking up any of their bridges at Harper's Ferry, and thus interrupting the business of their road. This case involves many important questions affecting the great railroad interests of the country. Weekly Costoms Receipts.

The receipis for customs for the week ending October 8 were as follows:—New York, \$3,476,094; Boston, \$500,650; Philadelphia, \$153,230; Ealtimore, \$205,510; New Orleans, to September 17, \$302,619; San Francisco, from September 23 to October 1, \$119,741. Total, \$4,751,744.

Assignments in the Signal Service.

The following are the assignments of observer sergeants in the signal service for steam signals:— J. R. Allen, at Key West; F. M. M. Beall, Rochester; A. F. Sinter, Buralo; James West, Pittsburg; G. R. Estatbrook, New York city; F. B. Lloyd, Beston, and Henry Fenton, at Foledo. Three additional assignments will be made at once for duty at Mobile and Montgomery, Aia., and at Augusta, Ga. Personal.

General Sherman returned to Washington this

The Wisconsin River Improvement. The Engineer Department will commence the work of improving the Wisconsin river immediately upon the filing of an agreement by the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company to abi le by the award of arbitrators provided for by Congress, which agreement will be file ! within -- days. Governor Fair child is here attending to this marter.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Sluking of the Steamer Continental in the Gulf of California-Eight Lives Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1870.

The steamer Continental left Mazatian with a full complement of passengers, \$140,00) in treasure, 700 tons of sait and a large matt. On the 28th of September she encountered a severe gale in the Gull of California and sprung a lak. The pumps were worked constantly for twelve hours, but to no avall. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th the water reached the furnaces, putting out the fires. the water reached the fornaces, patting out the fires. All hopes of saving the vessel were then abandoned, and six boats filled with people, showed off. Seven passengers and the second cook refused to leave the steamer and went down with her. Two of the toute arrived at Cape St. Lucas on the evening of the 30th. The other hoats hunded near Cape St. Lucas. The following is a list of the lost:—Mannel Rudo, Maznian; José Monas, San Luis Potoat; J. B. Lytie, Mr. Martinez and three Mexicans, names unknown. The escaped passengers and a portion of the crew are on beard the steamer Colorado and expected here on Sunday next. The others of the crew are on the gundost Ossipee.

1088.
The Continental belonged to the Ben Halinday line, rounding between San Francisco and Mexicau ports. She was of 1,620 tons burden, and was built in Philadelphia in 1882.

Burning of the New York Stenuship Washington Near Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 14, 1370. The steamship Washington, which left this port to-day, took fire nine miles below this city, and was run ashore on a point of Big Island. Her cargo consists of about 700 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 200 bales of cotton and a few barrels of rosin. Two hours since the fire had burst through the upper deck, and there is no doubt the vessel will prove a total loss. One of the city fire companies, with a steamer, has been despatched to the scene in the hope of saving part of her cargo. The cargo is fully

The Washington was of 472 tons burden and buils The Washington was of 472 lons burden and built in Chester, Pa., 1835. She was owned by Taomas, Holmes & Co., of New York.

The Washington is valued at \$40,000 and is partially insured in the Sun and Atlantic Insurance companies, and in the American Lloyds, The origin of the fire is a mystery. The name of hor captain is G. W. Wallace,

An Unknown Ship Ashore Off Cape Henry. NORPOLK, Va., Oct. 14, 1870. A large American ship, name unknown, is reported ashore at Washwood, about twenty-two miles south of Cape Henry. Assistance has gone to

Narrow Escape of a Portland Schooner,

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Oct. 4, 1870. The brig San Carlos, Parker, of and for Portland, from Philadelphia, with coal, arrived here te-day with foremast and all attached gone, having been have down on the 7th last. In a volent squall from the northest.

THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR PRIMAUGET. Her Dimensions, Armament and List of Her Officers.
The French steam corvette Primanget arrived at

this port on Wednesday from Norfolk, where she had been detained a fortnight for repairs. She belongs to the North American squadron, and was stationed six months at Newfoundland to protect stationed six months at Newfoundland to protect the French fisheries in that quarter. She mounts six seven-inch rinked guns and has a crew of 250 men. The Primaurer is a wooden versicl, bark rigged, and was built in 1354 at Brest. Her engines are from the celebrated works of Mazelme, of Bayre. Her average speed is twelve knots, her engines of 450 horse power and sae is of 1,500 tons measurement. She has been twice engaged in the French wars against Chart, the has time under the orders of Admiral Raynaud. The following is a list of her officers:

commander-Captain Auguste Mer. First Lieutenant—Al. Espinet. Ensigns—Mai. Kerga vn. Legres, Lapotaire. Purser—M. Frestin. Purser—M. Fros III. Surgeon—III. Cheval. Surgeon—M. Tauher. Assistan Sergem-M. Tau Chief Engineer-Le Tenier.

NEW YORK LISERAL CLUS.

At Plimpton Hall last evening Mr. James E. Munson read a paper on "Bell's Visible Speech, or the Science of Universal Alphabetics." The speaker al-Inded to the fact that, on two or three occasions during the past year, the subject of phonetics had been before the club, and on each occasion ellerted as interesting debate. He said Mr. Bell, in making There are now on the pension rolls quite a number of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers who are over one hundred years of age. A recent inquiry sent out by the Pension Office has elicited the ages of the following centenarians whose names are on the pension rolls:—L. Miller, Melamora, Ohio, 107 years; Anna Piace, Portland, Me., 100 years; Happy Mouso, Portland, Me., 100 years; Mary Basil, Daier, N. Y., 107 years; Dinah Vick, Bellevue, Tenu., over 100 years; Lydia Bievina, "roy, Ohio, 169 years, and far. Andrews and other gentlement of which they were constructed, instead of representing the sounds were constructed. Instead of representing the sounds were constructed, instead of representing the sounds were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle on which they were constructed. The previous alphabets and the principle of representing the sounds. the alphabet of vistole speech, had discarded all